

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

The war in Japan has led to the recalling of Japanese from abroad, and it would be no wonder if it interfered with the immigration to Hawaii. The thousand immigrants who have been expected for some time, however, will still come, and the fact that they do so is probably an indication of the friendly feeling for Hawaii which animates the Japanese Government. Japan has already called in the first and second army reserves, so that her able-bodied men will be wanted at home.

It is very hard for strangers to get things Hawaiian right. A tourist by the name of Waring, who lately visited Honolulu, has an interview in a Portland paper in which he shows, on the whole, a very sound comprehension of Hawaiian affairs. He ascribes our prosperity, however, to the McKinley bill, which, he says, led to the cultivation of sugar and the drawing of 100 per cent. dividends. Mr. Waring is probably a Republican, with whom eulogies of McKinley have become a habit too fixed to be easily overcome.

Dr. Talmage has been received with enormous enthusiasm in Australia. Wherever he goes, whether he lectures or preaches, he is greeted by tremendous audiences. In Sydney a large hall was packed with people, while a crowd of four or five thousand gathered outside. He addressed both. The Sydney Herald gives the famous preacher credit for a rich fund of dry American humor, and also for a rich vein of eloquence. No doubt he is fairly entitled to both compliments. It would be unreasonable to expect even the most fertile speaker to be possessed of a constant supply of fresh ideas, and we notice in the reports of Talmage's speeches in Australia that he has not disdained to borrow from himself. He has repeated a number of the observations which he made here in Honolulu—though not here for the first time. In Sydney he consoled the people who could not get into the hall, with the reflection that there was plenty of room in Heaven, and he renewed the appointment which he made here, to meet them at one of the gates: we forget which one.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Arawa has brought the full and final confirmation of the fact that the United States Government has formally recognized the Hawaiian Republic. This intelligence is decisive of the question which the royalists have hitherto regarded as still an open one, and it settles it the right way.

The ADVERTISER earnestly hopes that all good and honorable men among the royalist faction will hasten to accept the Republic, to accept it frankly and without reserve, and that they will join with the party which created the Republic, in the effort to promote the welfare of Hawaii. The value of a Constitutional opposition is all that remains to the royalists, who are also patriots. To remain longer without, is to prefer factionalism and sedition to the common good.

Mr. Sam. Parker is reported as having, in Washington, spoken words of high commendation of President Dole. If he did so—and we do not doubt it—it is greatly to his credit and should be taken as a favorable augur of the new future, when the bitterness of the past year shall have given place to kindness.

The foundations of the Republic are securely laid, and they will not be shaken. It enjoys public confidence, it enforces the laws, and it is strong in the support of the citizens who are ready to take up arms in its defence, all over the group.

RIVAL SYSTEMS.

Some one has suggested that it might be a good idea to appoint a commissioner to investigate the question of railway extension here and on the island of Hawaii, whose duty it should be to report to the Legislature. In case public opinion is against the granting of any franchise by the Councils, we believe the appointment of such a commissioner would be useful. He should examine into the merits of the two systems of private control vs. State control, and secure as many facts as possible regarding State and municipal ownership in the United States and Europe. If a commissioner is not appointed to make this inquiry, then the work should be done in the Interior Department.

It is beginning to be widely recognized that there are strong reasons in favor of the public control of all "natural monopolies." There may be a tinge of socialism in such a policy, but it is a harmless kind of socialism. Any one can see, as a practical proposition, that a city has as much interest in the proper management of its transportation facilities as it has in the distribution of water or letters. The question whether the city should control all enterprises of the kind should be made to depend on circumstances. If the city government is organized in such a way that it can conduct them honestly and efficiently, it should take them in hand. As a matter of theory we believe state or municipal control is sound.

Now for the application to Hawaii. In this undeveloped country either policy can be entered upon, since public works are conspicuous chiefly by their absence. The railways, etc., are yet to build. As far as state ownership is practicable it should be aimed at. On the other hand if the Government is not yet in a position to create the railroads and car lines, it should not keep out private enterprises merely to make its bow to a theory. On theory we believe it to be a thoroughly sound proposition for the Government to construct the Hilo and Hamakua railroad. In practice, however, it needs several millions first, for highways, bridges and wharves.

Let the franchises be drawn so that the rights of the public are fully protected, and then grant them wherever they can be granted on favorable terms. We want every dollar of private capital that can be had. Everything reasonable should be done to attract capital here, and the Government should never waste its strength on a useless rivalry. The public money may then be spent on such necessary public works as are unsuited for private investment.

THE KOWSHUNG AFFAIR.

We publish this morning the full text of the statement made by the captain of the Kowshung regarding the sinking of that unhappy vessel. It is derived from a Nagasaki paper, and has never been printed either here or in the United States. It is to be noticed that this statement does not seem to bear out the charge that the Japanese shot down the swimmers in the water, or practiced the excessive cruelties which have been laid at their door. The bullets which the captain himself had to dodge were fired by Chinese.

The Japan Gazette, which publishes Captain Galsworthy's statement, contains a letter from one of its Japanese subscribers, which makes it appear that the hostilities between the rival warships had begun before the firing upon the Kowshung. This does not, of course, justify any breach of international law, but it shows that a state of war actually existed, and this puts a different light upon the whole transaction. If the Chinese soldiers had been willing to follow the Naniwa, there would have been no trouble, but they were "in for a fight," and had no idea of doing anything of the kind.

Mrs. Thirde will lecture again next Friday evening on "Theosophy and Reincarnation."

THE FATE OF SUGAR.

The ADVERTISER presents its readers this morning with the latest Washington dispatch on the subject of the tariff. It states that the House bill placing sugar on the free list has been referred by the Senate to the Finance Committee. The dispatch states that the vote on the bill was 32 yeas to 18 nays. This language is ambiguous, but it probably refers to the vote by which the bill was referred to committee.

It seems, therefore, that in spite of the passage of the tariff bill and its probable signature by the President, the question whether sugar is to remain on the free list is still unsettled. It is, however, extremely improbable that the President will veto the tariff bill, though he may allow it to become law without his signature. It is also very unlikely that the bill placing sugar on the free list will ever pass the Senate. While the ambiguity of the dispatch referred to above leaves the meaning of the vote of 32 to 18 somewhat uncertain, it probably indicates hostility to the measure. This is shown by the fact that in the very brief senatorial debate on the subject, the advocates of free sugar opposed the reference to committee.

When it is remembered that the whole struggle between the Senate and House has centered on the three items of coal, iron ore and sugar, it seems almost impossible that the Senate will surrender its victory the moment after it has been achieved. At the same time, the checks and balances of Congressional legislation are so complicated, the motives which shape action are so various and so involved that it will be mere common prudence for Hawaiians to restrain the expression of unbounded satisfaction over matters financial until the arrival of something positive and final.

GLEAMS OF SENSE.

The man who says that the Holomua never displays a gleam of sense is unjust. The following quotation from its issue of last night has a scintillation in every line:

Whatever the causes were that brought on the revolution and the present situation, whoever was or is to blame, who are the sufferers in the past or in the future, are matters of no importance today. The question is not what we could have said or done, the question is what now can be said and done to further the prosperity of the country and of every soul—be it embodied in a brown, black, yellow or white shell—who today calls this fair land his home. Mr. Bush says that he doesn't know what we mean by the praying and waiting business. He is remarkably obtuse in this instance. We mean that the golden opportunity has gone by in which the royalists should, and could have made a successful move whereby their prestige in this country would have been assured.

The same estimable journal goes on to say that it fully agrees with the ADVERTISER and expresses the belief that Hawaiians and foreigners, more especially the kamaainas, will be willing to accept the Republic without reserve.

So far, certainly, the observations cited show a degree of good sense which is most gratifying. Unfortunately they exhausted the whole stock which the paper seems to have had on hand. It hastens to declare that the fragrant mail extended by the ADVERTISER as a peace-offering is nothing but false mail, and gives as its "exquisite reason" the fact that the Constitution excludes many aliens from the ballot. The "oppressed Hawaiian" is discarded as an all too aged theme, and the oppressed alien is substituted.

Not one of the transmutations which the "lightning change artist" who works the royalist press has accomplished is more marvelous than this. Heretofore the vituperative resources of the English language have been exhausted in describing the vices of the filibustering alien. The offences of the Republic consisted solely in the fact that it sacrificed the native for the foreigner. This count in the indictment having failed, the charge is reversed, and the complaint is that the Republic has discriminated in favor of the native Hawaiian and against the alien foreigners.

So far as the bare fact asserted in the Holomua is concerned it is undoubtedly true, and we are pleased to find it admitted in royalist quarters. The Constitution treats the native Hawaiians, not merely with justice, but with unstinted liberality. It places no obstacle in the way of their universal registration. It goes beyond the Constitution of 1887, as that went beyond the Constitution of 1864, in enlarging the rights of native Hawaiians. Toward the alien foreigner, however, it is a shade more strict, and attempts to get rid of the anomalous system which permitted the citizens of one country to vote in another. To make a royalist grievance of this fact, however, is mere mid-summer madness. As everybody knows, the Constitution, by adopting such a provision excludes far more annexationists than royalists.

The disfranchisement, however, of such aliens as are willing to naturalize, though a hardship, is only a temporary one, and it will be removed just as soon as the Government can negotiate the necessary treaties with foreign powers.

The letter concerning coffee, published in this morning's ADVERTISER, is enough to rejoice the soul of any coffee grower. There is no lack of expert judgment which puts the Hawaiian berry at the top of the list. Care on the part of the local growers to export a fine article will have a great deal to do with hastening the upward tendency of the price.

THE CASE OF FUGITIVE EZETA.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—In naval circles and along the waterfront here a lively interest has been awakened in the case of General Antonio Ezeta, the deposed vice-president of San Salvador, who is now on board the United States steamer Bennington with three other refugees from San Salvador. The probable outcome of the proceedings to be brought in California courts by the existing Salvadorian government, which is exerting every effort to extradite the refugees, is lost sight of at present in the general expectancy of exciting developments when the Bennington shall arrive in port. The cruiser is expected to put into port at any time. Many conflicting rumors of action by the local Government officials are heard, but nothing definite can be learned.

It is generally believed that the Government will intercept the Bennington and hold her outside the heads until a warrant for Ezeta's arrest arrives from Washington City. It is known that one swift tug boat has been cruising outside the Golden Gate all day, and it is rumored that she has on board a number of naval officers from Mare Island. At the tug office it is admitted that this craft is on a special mission, but her owners refuse to state what her mission is or who is on board. Another report is that the monitor Monterey, which sailed yesterday, ostensibly for Puget Sound, has been sent out to signal the Bennington and keep her without until the authorities have perfected their arrangements for the arrest of the refugees. The attorneys who came on from New York in the interest of the Government of San Salvador are very active, but not more alert than the attorneys who have been employed by Ezeta's friends, and who threaten to sue out writs of habeas corpus, claiming that the refugees are illegally restrained. It is to guard against habeas corpus proceedings that the Bennington will be kept outside the three-mile limit pending the arrival of the warrants that have been forwarded from Washington City.

Stanford Estate.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—There is reason to believe that the government's claim against the estate of ex-Senator Stanford will be tested in the courts before there has been any actual default in the payment. Under the conditions the Attorney-General proposed, if the executrix would waive any right she might have by reason of the premature bringing of suit he would gladly consent to have proceedings begun at once. No conclusion has yet been reached, but it is expected that no objection would be made to that course, and especially as a speedy adjudication of the claim would be in the interest of the estate. The suit would also determine the status of the government's claim against C. P. Huntington and others, and on the whole an early settlement of the claims would be to the interest of all concerned.

JUSTICE TO HAWAII.

President Cleveland Writes a Letter to President Dole.

Saturday's steamer brought good news for Hawaii. It confirmed the report received on the Mariposa, that Cleveland had recognized the Republic as one of the nations of the earth, and entitled to the recognition of every government. The following letter was received by Minister Hatch:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 7, 1894.
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of July 7th last, inclosing original and office copy of a letter addressed by his Excellency Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, to the President of the United States of America, announcing the establishment of that Government, and his assumption of the office of President thereof. I have delivered his Excellency's letter to the President, and his reply will be forwarded through the Legation of the United States at Honolulu. Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.
W. Q. GRESHAM.
The Honorable Francis M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hawaii, Honolulu.

A letter was also received by the Government from Minister Willis, stating that he had received a letter from President Cleveland to President Dole, which he would deliver at any time which Mr. Dole might specify. This will probably be today.

A CIRCUS COMING.

Harmston's Big Show Will Be Here In October.

One of the passengers on the Belgic is Col. Charles B. Hicks, who came in advance of Harmston's Circus, which is at present in Yokohama, having just finished a tour of the East. Col. Hicks was here some six years ago, with Sawyer & Hicks Minstrels.

The Colonel had not been ashore many hours before the arrangements he had been hoping to make were completed. He obtained a lot large enough for his purpose, and will bring his circus here on the next steamer from Japan.

The show is said to be a large one, and to excel particularly in trained animals. It has a number of well trained horses, tigers and leopards, besides the regular circus features, so dear to the heart of the small boy, not to speak of the fathers and mothers.

BIG INDUSTRY DEAD.

Tariff Bill Closes All the Victoria Opium Refineries.

VICTORIA (B. C.), August 14.—The passage of the amended American tariff bill had the immediate effect here of closing down all the large opium factories, which for years had been in business, employing more than sixty men, and contributing \$200,000 annually to the revenue. The firms referred to are those of Tai Yuen, Quong On Lun, Chong Yuen Tai, Quong Ying Ching Lung and Sing Kee. The proposition in the United States Congress to lower the duty on opium to \$6 per pound had put all the firms on their guard, and the closing of the factories was not altogether unanticipated.

Opium smuggling from this city to the Republic over the Straits is now at an end, and Chinese exportation is also practically extinct as a branch of business in which months ago many dollars were to be nimbly turned. Raw opium in stock by Victoria factories has all been held in bond awaiting the turn of affairs at Washington, D. C. It will now be sent back to Hongkong.

Wellman's Return.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Wellman, wife of Walter Wellman, the leader of the Arctic expedition, received a cablegram from her husband announcing the safe return of the expedition to Tromsø, Norway. All are well and in good spirits. Mrs. Wellman believes that Mr. Wellman has made his contemplated journey to the north over the ice in spite of the destruction of his vessel, and has returned to Tromsø by some vessel which he met at the edge of the ice pack.

Austrian Separation.

VIENNA, August 5.—The northern and southern Slavonians in Austria demand separate law courts and local governments, involving virtually a division of the monarchy.

French Officers Arrested.

ROME, August 4.—Two French officers, who were attending the Piedmont military maneuvers, were arrested owing to their being in possession of plans showing the situation of the forts.

August 23, 1894.

It looks very much as though the perpetrator of the numerous robberies in Honolulu had come to grief. If the finding of the stolen goods in the house of the man charged with the crime is an indication of guilt the police have the right man in the right place. It is astonishing how, after a long career of crime, a man will be brought up with a round turn through his efforts to bag some small game. The plunder found seems to have been sufficient on which to realize enough money to take the fellow out of the country in good style but he evidently felt that the picking was safer here than elsewhere. If he has the luck that another prisoner had, in agreeing to leave the country rather than go to prison he will probably be very well satisfied. While the Islands are very well rid of such characters, deporting is not punishment to fit the crime. Nor does the sending of a man to prison deprive the city of his society except for a time; a better plan would be to pardon and deport him before his sentence expires; justice would be fairly well satisfied because the city would not only have an addition to its working force for awhile but would ultimately be free of at least one bad character.

We desire to call the attention of painters to our improved burners for removing old paint. You've probably used one of the old sort that blistered the fingers every time you used it and decided to do the work in future with a jack knife. The kind we are selling have the very latest improvements which commend it to men whose hands are not made of metal.

The lot of hanging lamps delayed by the strike in the United States reached us the other day in good order and are ready to be delivered to you any time. They are in late designs and have the best burners in the world. We merely mention the arrival of the goods, it is not necessary to go into details as to their makeup, the people of Honolulu recognize this store as the headquarters of lamp goods and here it is they come when they want to buy. Other people keep lamps—we sell them.

Frequent inquiries for rakes other than conventional in style prompted us to place an order with our San Francisco agents for something that will cover more ground and take up the smallest sprigs and leaves without tearing the grass. We have a half dozen different patterns any one of which will give satisfaction.

There's not enough water now to flow through the pipes much less turn a sprinkler. Realizing that it is a good time to advertise an article when the demand for it is not great, we call attention to an assortment of sprinklers received last week. In addition to the regular three legged kind there are some you stick in the ground and the water passing through an opening turns a whirling that throws a spray over fifteen feet of grass. These are good sprinklers and effective enough for any one.

When the sun is hottest our thoughts dwell upon ice cream as a means of "cooling off." The "Gem" freezer is one of the best because it requires so little time to do the work; twenty minutes from the time the cream goes in the can it is frozen hard enough to serve. The "White Mountain" freezer, which has for a long time been considered the Standard in this line of goods, has a place with us and there is very little difference between it and the "Gem" except in price. The latter goes to you for less money and gives as good satisfaction—try a Gem.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators go hand in hand with Ice Cream Freezers so we mention them at the same time.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,
307
FORT STREET, HONOLULU.